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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1917.

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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ITALIAN RETREAT.

ENEMY'S "DEVILISH INGENUITY."

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Daily Mail Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says the retreat of the Third Army was a very grand sight, marked as it was by lines of fire and smoke. The Italian guns having been withdrawn were unable to reply to the furious enemy cannonade, but the infantry repeatedly charged when saving the guns and drove back the enemy five times into Vallone.

The artillerymen also were splendid in dragging heavy guns by ropes up mountain sides and across the Lonzo.

The first breakthrough of the Germans was the outcome of devilish ingenuity. While the terrible drum-fire of gas and tear shells at Pizzo and San Gabriello gave the impression of a universal bombardment, a certain sector was left unharmed, a dense mist preventing the Italians noticing the gap in the ring of fire, through which a German army corps passed, cutting off the defenders of the adjoining positions. The Germans after suspending fire for two hours, renewed it at daybreak. Two hours later masses of infantry poured through the mist. They were desperately opposed, especially at Globok Ridge and St. Lucia. The latter, which stands at the entrance of a pass leading to Italy, changed hands eight times.

EXPERTS ON THE SITUATION.

THE CRUCIAL QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The latest haul of prisoners taken by the Germans in Italy apparently belonged to the Third Army from Carso, whose rearward is believed to have been cut off by a surprisingly rapid march by the Germans from the south, thus isolating masses of troops.

The enemy does not claim to have crossed the Tagliamento.

Experts are of opinion that the river is flooded, causing a disastrous congestion of men and material at the crossing places. This is the crucial question. It is still not clear whether General Cadorna has safely withdrawn the main body of his armies beyond the river barrier.

The Times Military Correspondent admits that losses such as those claimed by the Germans entirely change the balance of power on the Italian front. He says measures have been taken which should almost immediately acquaint the War Cabinet with the exact situation of Cadorna's armies, and upon this evidence grave decisions must be taken without delay, for they involve supplying reinforcements equaling those captured.

The Morning Post expert says the country behind the Tagliamento has disadvantages as a site for a decisive battle, it being intersected by parallel streams which impede the supply in retreat and is exposed to turning movements based on Ronchi and Ploeken passes.

ARTILLERY INGENUITY ON THE TAGLIAMENTO FRONT.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

An Italian official message states: "There was reciprocal artillery activity on the Tagliamento front. Our machine guns were repeatedly fired, which had advanced to the river bank."

ITALIANS ACROSS THE TAGLIAMENTO.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A German official message states: "Our attacks on the eastern bank of the Tagliamento compelled the Italian Brigades that were still holding out to retire or surrender. The left bank of the river, from the Fella Valley to the Adriatic Sea, is free of the enemy."

THE WAVE OF PATRIOTISM IN ITALY.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

"The newspapers describe the wave of patriotism that is sweeping over Italy. Internal dissensions have disappeared as if by magic. The Journal states that the Germans have already lost the battle politically, while in the military battle, they had only won the first stage."

MILAN, Nov. 2.

The Socialist Municipal Council has issued a stirring appeal to the population to be calm and to show the enemy that he was mistaken in his calculation to disunite and discourage the people.

GREEK PREMIER IN ROME.

ROME, Nov. 2.

M. Venizelos has arrived here.

RUSSIA WORN OUT.

ALLEGED IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY M. KERENSKY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

A message from Petrograd states that M. Kerensky told an Associated Press Correspondent that Russia was worn out and that it was her right now to ask the other Allies to shoulder the burden of the war.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION.

Mr. Lansing has authorized the statement that neither on the basis of the Government's official advice nor on M. Kerensky's cable statement could it be said that Russia was about to quit the war, and the Government deplores any interpretations to that effect.

The United States faith in Russia has just received fresh expression in the authorization of a further loan of \$81,000,000 for immediate use.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR

STRIKING DEMONSTRATION IN THE PRELIMINARY PARLIAMENT.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.

In the Preliminary Parliament debate on the foreign policy, M. Milukoff criticized the circumstances whereby M. Skobelev, Minister of Labour, had been given instructions as regards the peace proposals at the Paris Conference, that would be antagonistic to Russia's official foreign policy, therefore, it was not surprising that the Allies did not understand why Skobelev should meet them. The spirit of the instructions were anti-Russian.

On the conclusion of M. Milukoff's speech the whole of the Right and a part of the Left stood up and waved the Allied representatives in the diplomatic gallery.

RECRUDESCENCE OF MAXIMALIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.

A recrudescent of the armed Maximalist demonstrations is feared on November 3, with the object of seizing the supreme power. Indications that the movement is only supported by the extremists and that the Government will succeed in coping with the Maximalists.

(Continued on Page 2.)

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The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price £9 6s.) and £25 (purchase price £19 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Controller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON,
June, 1916.

(For examples of investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

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£500	£500	£500	£500	£500	£500
£250	£250	£250	£250	£250	£250
£125	£125	£125	£125	£125	£125
£62 10 0	£62 10 0	£62 10 0	£62 10 0	£62 10 0	£62 10 0
£31 5 0	£31 5 0	£31 5 0	£31 5 0	£31 5 0	£31 5 0
£15 7 6	£15 7 6	£15 7 6	£15 7 6	£15 7 6	£15 7 6
£7 15 0	£7 15 0	£7 15 0	£7 15 0	£7 15 0	£7 15 0
£3 17 6	£3 17 6	£3 17 6	£3 17 6	£3 17 6	£3 17 6
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The Chong Sing Coal Mines, situated in close proximity to the Tulu Lake, and thus but a short distance from Shanghai, was, on the 14th ult., the scene of an explosion, resulting in four or five deaths, including one of the sons of the owner of the mine.

The "N.C. Daily News" says:—This mine is owned by Mr. Lion Chang-yin, one of the best known Chinese business men of our community, who is connected with several enterprises here, including the Lih-Teh Oil Mills and others. For some considerable time before Mr. Lion purchased this mine, it had been worked by Chinese on their crude native systems. In the two or three years that the mine has been in Mr. Lion's possession, preparatory work has been in progress to clear and extend the workings to handle the coal on modern lines, and to this end a fair quantity of machinery has been installed. This work has been carried out under the supervision of Mr. Francis Lion, Mr. Lion Chang-yin's second son, and many valuable seams of coal have been uncovered, giving great promise, especially as the coal has been pronounced by experts to be superior to the general quality of Japanese coal, and in view of the nearness of the mine to Shanghai and other coal-consuming centres. This preparatory work being about completed, preparations were about to begin the recovery of the coal.

On Thursday afternoon last, Mr. Francis Lion descended the mine and

became the victim of a severe explosion of fire-damp. The cause of the explosion remains a mystery as only modern safety lamps were carried, but it is surmised that one of the mine coolies must have ignited the gas by a spark caused by striking a steel chisel. Prior to this, the mine had been singularly free from gas. Mr. Francis Lion, his foreman and several coolies were severely injured and one coolie killed outright, and some of these coolies have since succumbed to their injuries. The victims were at once brought to the surface and an American doctor from Huchowta summoned. Mr. Joseph Lion (Mr. Lion Chang-yin's eldest son, whose prowess on the Kiangwan racetrack is so well-known) happened to be on a visit to the mine and arrived there almost immediately after the accident occurred. As it was necessary to bring the injured to Shanghai, this was done with all despatch, and on their arrival they were immediately taken to the St. Marie Hospital and put under the care of Dr. Risou. From the outset it was seen that Mr. Francis Lion could not recover, he having received severe internal injuries and gas poisoning, and he passed away on Sunday afternoon.

Amongst the French community, no Chinese family is better known and more highly esteemed than that of Mr. Lion Chang-yin, and the sympathies of his many friends will, we know, be extended to him at the loss of his second son.

The funeral service will be held at the St. Joseph's Church to-morrow at 2.30 p.m., when friends are invited to attend.

GERMANS WHO PREFERRED
ENGLAND.

A charge of attempting to commit suicide by taking a quantity of veronal was preferred at Clerkenwell recently against Mrs. Leonie Paul, a German woman, of Dulverton Mansions, Gray's Inn-road.

The woman's husband and herself took the veronal and gave some for their ten-year-old son, because they had been ordered to leave the country. Paul died from the effects of the poison, and at the inquest a letter was read from him saying that he hated Germany and all its ways and preferred death to remaining there. Mrs. Paul wrote to the same effect, and she now stated that she understood the charge against her, and would never do such a thing again.

The boy also recovered from the effects of the poison.

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THE QUESTION OF SALUTES.

The United Services Gazette says:—

Once again the subject of military saluting, which seems to be a great attraction to the lay Press, is being brought to the fore. Quite recently, by General Headquarters in France and the Eastern Command in England, orders have been issued drawing attention to the regulations in regard to saluting by soldiers. "An impression has become common," says the order, "that the salute need not be given in railway stations, restaurants, and other public buildings, or when an officer is seated. It is also stated that men who have been questioned on the point say they had been told it was not necessary to salute in such circumstances. It is further mentioned that soldiers in hospitals, dress believe they are not expected to salute. The orders make it clear that there are no exceptions to the saluting regulations in all circumstances. The whole question of saluting has before now been discussed in these pages, and we must take the opportunity of repeating that this is not an appropriate time to relax the long-standing custom. It may be recalled that certain short-sighted enthusiasts who took an unintelligent delight in the Russian Revolution proposed that, as a mark of sympathy with our Ally's new democratic army, we should copy their example and abolish the rules in our Service in regard to the salutes of officers and men. It is to be hoped that these zealots did not secretly desire that we would copy Russia's "democratic" army in all other respects. The events of the last few months assuredly have shown saluting regulations in such detail to the salutes of officers and men. The colonel of a regiment stationed in a town a mile or two from a big military hospital gave his views last week to a Press representative in these words:—"Every day on my way to lunch I meet several hundred wounded who are well enough to be allowed to spend the afternoon in the town. To many of these the effort to make anything approaching a correct salute will be at least a source of physical discomfort, whilst to some whose arms are recovering from severe injuries the process would prove positively painful. As I see it, the necessary discipline of the hospital is quite sufficient to prevent slackness, and when the men obtain a little freedom the relief from having to be constantly on the alert should form a useful part of their treatment." It must be repeated, however, that it is only to the wounded that this leniency should be permitted. It must certainly be acknowledged that the element of saluting now in the streets of London is so great that it is hardly astonishing that an idea prevails that it ought to be in some way diminished. A simple plan would be to revert to the custom of allowing officers on leave, etc., to appear in plain clothes. At the beginning of the war officers were second reasons for requiring officers always to wear uniform. We think, however, that now it would at least be preferable to withdraw the prohibition on officers being seen in plain clothes to making way changes in the regulations governing saluting. It is of course, the exception of the concession to the wounded which has just been mentioned.

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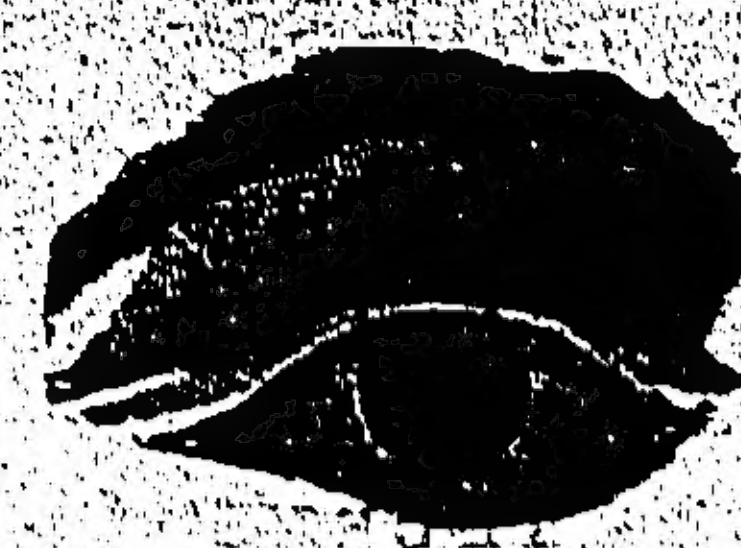
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AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

NOTICE TO PERSONS PROCEEDING TO THE UNITED STATES.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the revised regulations of the government of the United States it is required that all persons entering the United States from abroad shall present, before admission thereat, a passport or a document in the nature of a passport, issued by a consular officer of the United States at the port of actual embarkation for the United States or a port of transshipment. In the case of aliens not of the Chinese race it is also required that the passport be supported by a sworn declaration, in triplicate, indicating the identity, nationality and objects of such alien entering the United States at this time to that declaration shall be attached a signed photograph of the bearer. This declaration shall be presented at the office of the consular officer issuing the passport of such alien at the time of presenting such passport for visa. Blank forms for making such declarations are to be had at all hotels, steamship offices, and at this Consulate General.

Commencing with November 18th passports and supporting declarations shall be presented for visa verification at least two weeks previous to the proposed departure of the alien for the United States.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON,
Consul General,
Hongkong, Nov. 3, 1917. 2266

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM
LYDD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"RL-OFANI,"
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the 7th November, will be subject to the provisions of the General Conditions of the Company's surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No insurance whatsoever has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA JAPAN LUN.

Hongkong, Nov. 3, 1917. 2268

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR MONDAY.
Anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6—

Election Day in the U.S.A.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Pictures, Piano etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, Nov. 8—

2 p.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Goods (Dress Materials, Serge, Silk Socks, Perfumery etc.), at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9 & SATURDAY, 10—

2.15 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Bed Linen, Gramophones, Cut-glass, etc. etc. at No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11—

King of Italy's birthday (1869).

MONDAY, Nov. 12—

General Holiday.

HALF-TONE AND

LINE BLOCKS.

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC.

CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY PRODUCED.

Orders may be placed with the

CHINA MAIL CO.

ing to make its influence upon the position felt in an ever-increasing degree. It is true we have to take heed of the reported fact—which there is little reason to doubt—that the Germans are now building submarines faster than they have done before, but on the other hand, the means of combatting submarines is increasing at the same time, and it is good to know upon the highest authority that the success now being achieved against the submarine justifies us in regarding the future with courage and confidence. Not the least reassuring part of the Civil Lord's lengthy statement was his reply to recent criticisms with regard to the convey of the British Fleet to the Gulf of Riga. The very full explanations given throw upon both questions a light which is convincing that public criticism has been based upon and caused by incomplete information. The whole statement is one which assures the British public and the nations in alliance against the Teuton Powers that the British Navy, supported as it is by the Fleets of the Allies, will continue to assure all vital communications with the vast armies brought from all parts of the world to the theatre of war.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Chinese shopkeeper has reported to the Police that his shop had been looted, taking with him \$720 he had collected on the firm's behalf.

An important notification by the Consul-General of the United States to persons intending to travel to the States will be found among today's advertisements.

The name of Dr. W. V. M. Koch, formerly Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, has been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners in the Colony.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals—

Pupils Bellona Girls School... \$10

Mr. A. H. Ramsey of the Kowloon Docks reported to the Police that \$100 in cash and a Swiss watch valued at \$80 were stolen from his premises at No. 33 The Terrace. The servants are suspected of being concerned in the theft.

Mr. W. W. Ritchie, formerly of Nanking, arrived in Shanghai last week and takes over the duties of Chinese Postal Commissioner there. M. Rousseau, formerly of Peking, is leaving for Peking to become Chief Secretary. The good wishes of many friends will go with M. and Mme. Rousseau to the north.

The Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau gave a dinner in honour of Sir John Jordan on his return to Peking. About a hundred British and Chinese were present, including Lu Cheung-huang, who presided, and Tang Hui-lung, Liang Chi-chao, Hsiung Hsi-ling, Mr. Bailey Alston, Mr. Lamson, Mr. S. Barton, Dr. Morrison and Mr. Sutton, Commercial representative of New South Wales in the Far East.

At the Requiem Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 7.30 a.m. to-day, for the repose of the souls of those who have died in the War, there were present Clergy from the French, Chinese, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish Missions, representatives of H. M. Navy, Army, Hongkong Police, and Hongkong Police Reserve, sisters and pupils from The Italian Convent, St. Paul's Institution, brothers and pupils from St. Joseph's College, members from St. Joseph's College Association, and teachers and pupils from St. Lewis Industrial School.

THE CHRISTMAS PARCEL MAIL.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada. The rates of postage are as follows—

Parcel not over 3lb. \$0.90

Parcel not over 7lb. 1.60

Parcel not over 11lb. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

It is considered probable that any parcel posted before the 1st inst. for transmission to Canada will arrive in England in time for Xmas.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

BAZAAR IN GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUNDS.

The grounds of Government House presented a gay scene this afternoon when the annual Bazaar and Entertainment of the Ministering Children's League were held.

At two o'clock patrons had begun to arrive and each stall had a knot of purchasers occupying the attention of the stall holders, giving promise of brisk business to follow.

The full dress rehearsal yesterday was a happy idea for it served three very good purposes first, the proceeds from the sale of tickets; second, the putting of the finishing touches to the general arrangements; and last, the whetting of the appetites of the "Glamour seekers," for none that were present at the rehearsal could possibly have refrained from attending this afternoon—aid bringing their friends.

The stalls were decorated with flags and other ornamental devices and the assistants in their white dresses made the scene a gay one indeed.

At three o'clock His Excellency, the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., accompanied by his A.D.C., Captain Edwards, arrived, and the Cadet Corps attached to the Hongkong Defence Corps, under the command of Second Lieut. Board, formed a guard of honour.

His Excellency made a tour of the grounds inspecting the various stalls, and making numerous purchases.

By this time the grounds were crowded and every stall-holder had her hands full attending to the eager customers.

In the Ball Room of Government House, the Ballet from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" danced to the fine descriptive music of Mendelssohn's *Randis Capriccio* by a group of well-trained children proved a great attraction, as did also the playlet "Wen's Birthday Party," and Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Aitken who were responsible for the whole arrangements, including the training of the children, designing costumes and settings, are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts. Great credit is also due to Miss Woo, the Principal of St. Paul's Girls' School, who wrote and produced a Chinese play, which was acted by the Chinese young ladies. Mention must also be made of the Kowloon Girl Guides, in charge of Miss Day, who rendered general assistance. All praise is due to the organisers of the function, whose efforts were amply rewarded in the manner most fitting, that is the unqualified success of the event.

The stall-holders were as follows:

GENERAL STALL—Miss Phoebe May, and Miss Irene May.

CHINA STALL—Mrs Ritchie and assistants.

POLICE STALL—Mrs Messer and assistants.

MILITARY STALL—Mrs Robertson and assistants.

THE "TAMAR" and ROYAL DOCK YARD STALL—Mrs Morgan and assistants.

TEA STALL—Mrs. Steadman and assistants.

VICTORIA STALL—Mrs. Piercy and assistants.

DOCKERS' SCHOOL STALL—Miss Poon Wye.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL STALL—Miss Lee Wan.

ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL STALL—Miss Griffin and assistants.

BALLOON SCHOOL STALL—The Head Mistress and pupils.

QUARTER BAY STALL—Mrs. Templeton.

THE KOWLOON STALL—Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. White, Miss Martin, Miss Stone and Miss Gill, Mrs. Pope, Miss Hickie.

The Lucky Well—Miss Francis.

CHRISTMAS TREE—Miss Phyllis and assistants.

G. LUTHER STALL—Miss Wilkinson.

RAFFLES for a *crêpe de Chine* petticoat and canisoles—Mrs. J. Hooper.

PAN OF STALL—Pupils of the C. M. S. Girls' High School.

Thanks are due to the above ladies and to many other ladies and gentlemen of Hongkong and Kowloon who gave valuable assistance.

FLYING THE ATLANTIC.

ITALIANS SAY THEIR MACHINES CAN DO IT IN 30 HOURS.

As a result of the marvellous results given by Caproni aeroplanes, competent Italians consider that it will be quite possible to cross the Atlantic in 30 hours.

The distance between nearest points is about 2,000 miles. The longest flight over water is that of M. Garrea, the French aviator, in September 1913, when he flew 500 miles from Europe to Africa in 74 hours.

BILLIARDS.

A friendly between the Phoenix Club, Second Team, and the Engineers Institute. Second Team will be played on Saturday 10th inst. at 8.30 p.m.

The team selected for the Phoenix Club is as follows—Messrs. P. Cain, H. M. Bain, H. Stephens, B. H. Whiteford, E. Carroll, and O. E. O'Hanlon.

Reserves: Messrs. A. P. Noble, B. J. Spiller, C. J. Higginbotham, A. M. Kelly, B. G. Perry and P. G. Tarrant.

THE MAGISTRACY.

SUGARWORKS HANDS IN A CLAN FIGHT.

Two Chinese with their heads swathed in bandages and bearing many other signs of having engaged in a bloody conflict, were charged before Mr. Wood this morning with assaulting three other Chinese at East Point yesterday.

Inspector Sim stated that all the men were employees of the China Sugar Refinery. There had been some trouble at the Works between the Chinese and Puntal labourers on the 23rd ultimo, resulting in the dismissal of a Chinese workman.

His claimants determined to avenge this supposed injustice and yesterday they set upon the Puntal labourers at Great George Street, East Point. One of the Puntal men was sent to hospital after the fight. The result of the fight was that the three complainants went to No. 2 Police station and made a complaint.

Mr. Mattingly, who appeared to defend both defendants, stated that when his clients went to the Police Station to prefer a charge against the complainants, they were detained, to their great surprise.

His Worship adjourned the case to next Tuesday, fixing bail at \$200 each.

PRISONERS ESCAPE COSTS HIM THREE MORE MONTHS.

A Chinese prisoner, previously reported to have escaped from police custody on the 27th ultimo, after having been convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour for larceny of brass from the Green Island Cement Works at Hok Un, was recaptured yesterday. The Police arrested him in his old haunts at Hunghom. As the result of this bid for liberty, he was sentenced to serve an additional three months with hard labour.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Maxon and Taylor's Weekly Share Report dated 2nd November, says—

Sterling Exchange still rules our share market, which has related to general dulness with very little business passing. Shanghai seems to be in the same condition.

BANKS—Hongkong Banks have eased off to a nominal quotation of \$650 under Exchange influence.

MARINE INSURANCES—Cantons have been done in small numbers at \$320, and remain steady at that rate. Unions might be obtained at \$800. North China after been enquired at \$1.120 from the North have now sellers at that rate.

SHIPPING—Deferred Indos have sellers at \$114 for cash with no business done except for forward settlements. A certain number of shares have changed hands round about \$119 for February. Steamships are firm but quiet at \$124. Douglases are nominal at \$73.

RENTS—China Sugars at \$35 are for sale. Malabars are still wanted at \$30.

OLDS AND MIXING—In Langkate there is nothing doing, the quotation of T. 133 being more or less nominal. Rubis at \$24 are for sale. Trombas at 23 and Urals at 30 are nominal. Shells remain unchanged at \$2.78 and Kallans at 40 with no business passing.

DOCKERS' WAGES AND GOWNS—Kowloon Wharves have fixed up again with business done at \$89 for cash and \$97 1/2 December. Hongkong Docks are very steady at \$117. Cash sellers are very scarce. Shanghai Docks are now quoted at \$78 nominal.

LOAN HORIZES AND BUILDINGS—West Points are in demand at \$31. Hongkong Loans are nominal at \$88. Hongkong Hotels could be placed at \$90. Kowloon Lands at \$30 are sellers whilst Humphreys are wanted at \$33.

COMMODITIES—The Northern market remains flat. The following are today's quotations:—Ewes Tia 150; Sheng-shing Cottons Tia 114; Kung Yik Tia 15; Yangtzeopos Tia 53; Oriental Tia 304.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES—Hongkong Electric are firm at \$45 with no business doing. China Lights are on offer at \$4. Hongkong Tram are for sale at \$6.65.

MISCELLANEOUS—Watsons have changed hands at \$34 but there are no buyers at \$21. Cement at \$7.40 are fastidious. Providers have been done at \$74 and close firm. Ice is nominal at \$12 1/2. Waterboats are without business at \$12. Dairy Farms are still wanted at \$21 1/2 dividend. Steam Laundry at \$5 have been done and are still wanted. Ropes at \$29 are quiet. Powells remain unchanged at \$93.

RUBBERS—Singaporean prices as follows:—Malaka Fias 5.43.10, Malakoff 4.70, New Serebadas 4.90, Radellas 12.60, Ayer Panas 12.25, Sungai Bagan 2.90; all fellers.

RUBBER (Plantation) is quoted 2/8 per lb.

EXCHANGE—The demand rate for London is 1/4 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 98 1/2.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

When you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It is a natural product, it relieves the lungs, it expels the phlegm, it opens the passages, and it restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world-wide sale, and it can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

It may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller is a remedy that will relieve the most severe pains, and it is a remedy that can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

TRAGIC AFFAIR IN SHANGHAI.

POLICE SERGEANT SHOT BY ARMED CHINESE.

The following amplification of a recent telegram from our correspondent at Shanghai is taken from the *Shanghai Mercury* of October 30th.

Sergeant "Con" Hamilton, a very popular member of the Shanghai Municipal Police, died in the General Hospital shortly after three o'clock this morning as a result of wounds received in a shooting tragedy on the Yates Road last night. Unfortunately, his assailants, two Chinese armed with revolvers, succeeded in making their escape and so far have not been arrested, though the police are making a careful search for them.

The shooting occurred about twenty minutes to eight in the not too well lighted vicinity of Yates Road, between Love Lane and Weihsaiwei Road. Yates Road divides the two police districts, Bubbling Well and Sirs, and Sergeant Hamilton, who was attached to Bubbling Well Station, had charge of a "search party" consisting of two armed Sikh sergeants and three Chinese constables. Sergeant Hamilton was armed with a revolver. The duty of the "search party," which operated on the West side of Yates Road, was to stop all Chinese passers-by and search them for arms.

At the time in question the party was proceeding from South to North with Hamilton in front and the Sikh sergeants and Chinese constables close up behind him on each side of the road respectively, the party forming practically a triangle. Two Chinese came along the road, proceeding in the direction of French Concession, and the Sergeant and Chinese constables close up behind him on each side of the road respectively, the party forming practically a triangle. Two Chinese came along the road, proceeding in the direction of French Concession, and the Sergeant and Chinese constables close up behind him on each side of the road respectively, the party forming practically a triangle.

The Chinese constables called out a warning to Sergeant Hamilton, who drew his revolver to fire. He was too late, however, for the man had already fired at him from a range of about 20 feet, the bullet lodging in the right side, above the hip. The Sergeant managed to get in a shot back, but unfortunately missed the man. Another shot was then fired by the other Chinese which hit Sergeant Hamilton in the chest and he fell to the ground, blood pouring from his wounds profusely. The Sikh policemen then opened fire and sent several shots after the two men, who by this time were fleeing in the direction of the French Concession. The shots did not take effect, however, and the Chinese succeeded in making their escape.

The firing was heard by Mr. S. J. Deeks, who lives close by in Love Lane, and he went out immediately to investigate. He found that the policemen had put the wounded sergeant in a rickshaw, but, recognizing that his condition was serious, Mr. Deeks commanded Mr. F. S. Gibbins' motor car, which happened to be passing at the time, to convey the wounded man to the Country Club, where Dr. Marshall was picked up, and where Dr. Marshall continued the journey to the General Hospital. On arrival at the latter place Sergeant Hamilton was still conscious, but an examination of his wounds found them to be very serious. Later in the evening, however, the Chinese succeeded in making their escape.

The late Sergeant Hamilton, whose Christian name was John, was 32 years of age and a native of Shanagolden county of Limerick, Ireland. He came to Shanghai and joined the S. M. Police on the 23rd December, 1906. He was a very capable officer, and was exceedingly well liked by all who came in contact with him. He was promoted Sergeant in September 1909 and at the time of his death was a First Class Sergeant. On the football field—where he was seen almost every week while playing with the police eleven—he was a very popular figure, and a great many people will feel deep regret at his demise and especially so in the circumstances. Much sympathy will be felt for his brother, John Hamilton, who is a sergeant at the West Hongkong Police Station.

CHINA'S INTERED SHIPS.

DEFINITE ARRANGEMENT WITH ALLIES.

The Peking Correspondent of the N.C. Daily News says that after prolonged discussion the Chinese Government has consented to meet the Allies in the matter of the confiscated ships. Notes have been exchanged between the Chinese and the British authorities, setting on behalf of the Allied Legations, whereby it is agreed that nine Japanese vessels, aggregating 23,954 tons gross, should be chartered to the British Government at the standing rates of the Inter-Allied Chartering Executive for the service of Allied Armies. These rates vary from 40 per cent for larger sized vessels and 50 per cent for the smaller.

The vessels affected are the *Albana*, *Delke Rickmers*, *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, *China*, *Helene*, *Triumph*, and *Sexta*. The charter parties will be prepared by the British Consul-General at Shanghai, a representative of the Japanese Legation, which had previously chartered the vessels from the Chinese Government and were preparing to sub-charter to a Japanese company.

Two of the vessels are now under repair at Nagasaki, and two at Hongkong and it is expected that within two months all vessels will be ready for commissioning. Of the remaining five, three are river-boats, one is old and one has been specially excepted from the arrangement.

PANIC ON JAPANESE MONEY MARKET.

SUICIDE AT OSAKA.

Tokio, 24th October. The depression on the money market, which has been prevailing for some weeks is growing worse and is almost panicky. The shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which were once quoted at over ¥400, are now at ¥150. Many bankruptcies are apprehended and there have already been a few cases of suicide at Osaka.

The Shipping Control Ordinance, American's embargo on the export of steel and the impossibility of importing Indian cotton are among the principal causes of the depression. Unless the situation improves it is feared that it will have very grave consequences when the settlement at the end of the year is taken—*Reuter*.

SOLDIER'S WIFE WITH SEVEN GUINEAS A WEEK.

A MAYOR AMAZED AT SO MUCH MONEY.

"Why, it sounds almost like a fairy tale from the Arabian Nights," said the mayor of Kingston (Surrey) after the statement of a soldier's wife, summoned for the non-attendance of her 13-year-old boy at school.

The woman, Mrs. Wright, admitted that the boy was earning £7 6s. a week at munitions and that she herself was earning £2 a week.

The Mayor, Mr. Thorne, once allowance from the War Office. With my husband's pay, £2 10s. 6d. a week.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

GERMAN WITHDRAWAL FROM CHEMINS-DES-DAMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A German official wireless report says:—
"Unnoticed and undisturbed we, last night, withdrew our lines from the Billy front of Chemins-des-Dames."

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A French communiqué states:—
"There was a somewhat violent artillery duel to the north of the Aisne in this region of Maisons de Champagne and on the right of the Meuse, to the north of Bezonvaux."

THE BRITISH POSITION NEAR PASSCHENDALE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
"We have slightly improved our position to the south and west of Passchendale and to the south-east of Poelcapelle, taking prisoners."

The Lancashire and Lancashire-shires successfully raided to the east of Yvercleux and eastward of Shrewsbury Forest.

There is great activity on the part of hostile artillery eastward of Ypres.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE ON BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A Belgian communiqué reports a most violent artillery struggle especially before Divonne and adds: "We had several direct hits on enemy batteries and works."

BEHIND THE FRONT IN BELGIUM. GREAT ENEMY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

It is stated from Belgian official sources that the Germans are very active behind the front in Belgium. They have brought up a great number of new "pill-boxes" made of thick cast-iron, each capable of holding four men.

The number of civilians compelled to work near the front is steadily increasing.

AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
"Taking advantage of the change in the weather on Wednesday, our and the enemy's aeroplanes were in the air all day long. The visibility was not very good, hindering the artillery work."

Many photographs were taken and there was much bombing by our machines.

Our aeroplanes co-operated successfully with an infantry raid, to the north-east of Loos, yesterday afternoon, firing several thousand machine-gun rounds and bombing troops in communication trenches. Five tons of bombs were dropped on Roulers, causing fires and explosions, and on many billets. A further two and a half tons of bombs were dropped during the night on aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Courtrai, the aerodrome at Gontrode and the railway stations at Roulers, Thourout and Courtrai. Two trains were attacked, from a low height, one was derailed and the other completely destroyed.

The enemy aircraft were more active and more aggressive in attacking our artillery and bombing machines. Seven enemy machines were brought down and nine of ours are missing.

Two of our groups, of six machines each, carried out a successful raid in Germany, to-day, on the munitions works at Kaiserlautern. Cloudy weather impeded accurate bomb dropping. One group encountered defending scouts and brought down one machine.

All our machines returned.

THE BALTIC SEA FIGHT.

WHY THE BRITISH FLEET WAS NOT THERE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Sir Eric Geddes, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, replying to criticisms of the Navy for not sending a fleet into the Baltic to assist the Russians, said the matter was best dealt with by a study of the German naval operations in the Gulf of Riga, because the measures which would be necessary for the British to enter the Baltic would obviously be somewhat similar to those adopted by the Germans in entering the Gulf of Riga. The Germans assembled a considerable proportion of their High Sea Fleet with a large force of attacking cruisers, destroyers, submarines, mine-sweepers and escort vessels together with a large force of troops in transports, at some point within reach of the Gulf of Riga. The Germans then seized the islands of Osel, Dagö and Moon. It should be remembered in connection with these operations that the southern side of the Gulf of Riga and Courland was in German occupation all the time. The conditions at the entrance to the Baltic are somewhat similar to those of the Gulf of Bight, but the islands commanding the entrance to the Baltic belong to a Neutral Power—Denmark. It would be madness for the British Fleet to pass into the Baltic with the certainty that the Germans would occupy and fortify these islands in their rear. The German objective was, clearly, first to command the Gulf of Riga in order to gain facilities for an attack on Revel, and an advance on Petrograd, also to be in a position to command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. Our main objective in the Baltic would be the destruction of the German Fleet participating in these operations, but if we did pass into the Baltic, should we find the German Fleet there on our arrival? It must be remembered that the operation of passing through would occupy a considerable time, as there were very extensive mine-fields to be cleared, and the leading vessels of a fleet debouching from the Great Belt, which is the only possible passage, in necessarily deep formation, on a very narrow front, would find the whole German Fleet deployed and concentrating fire on them. No responsible Naval officer supported such an enterprise.

Sir Eric Geddes also emphasised the length of the line of communications to be maintained with the fleet when in the Baltic, also that as every supply ship must pass within thirty miles of Kiel only a small proportion would get through, unless strong forces were detached to protect them. Our fleet, if we entered the Baltic, would soon wither to impotence with its vital communications cut. Russia could not supply it with fuel, ammunition and stores.

Sir Eric Geddes dealt with the complaint that the Admiralty was contenting itself with concentration on a defensive role instead of adopting bold, offensive measures. He pointed out that it was always difficult to count upon an unwilling enemy to come out into the open to fight a stronger naval power. The role of the British Navy to-day is both offensive and defensive. We defend the trade routes. The decrease in losses owing to submarine warfare had been brought about partly by offensive measures against submarines, which were yielding increasing results, and largely by defensive measures, causing a great strain upon the light forces of the Navy, but giving at present considerable success. In September 90 per cent. of the total number of vessels sailing in all the Atlantic trade routes were convoyed, and since the convoyed system started Sir Eric Geddes acknowledged the American Navy's valuable assistance, which was gradually extending.

While the German Fleet was sheltering behind powerful land defences, the British Fleet kept at sea not relying on any shore defences, but solely on its own strength. During a recent month the Fleet steamed a million ship miles in Home waters. Referring to naval activities further afield, Sir Eric mentioned that during recent months our blocking squadrons had performed in the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean the almost incredible feat of intercepting and examining every single merchantman trading with neutral countries. The displacement and tonnage of the Navy in 1914 was 2,404,000 tons; to-day it is 71 per cent. greater. At the outbreak of the war there were 18 vessels employed on mine-sweeping and auxiliary patrol; to-day the number is 3,366. The personnel of the Fleet before the war was 115,000; to-day it is 300,000. This includes the Naval Air Service which has increased from 700 to 41,000. He paid a tribute to the Air Services which he said were the terror of submarines. During one month the aircraft patrol round the British coast alone exceeds five times round the earth. The Air Services dropped 85 tons of explosives in the course of 64 raids in September, behind the enemy lines in France. Sir Eric also emphasised the bravery of the mine sweepers not only in mine-laying at night time, but in sweeping enemy mine-fields to enable submarines to pass through. He strongly deprecated unfair criticism of distinguished naval officers.

THE CAPTURE OF BEERSHEBA.

A SEVERE LOSS TO THE TURKS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Beersheba is a severe loss to the Turks. It was the main base for attempts to invade Egypt through Sinai. Its capture ends the position of stalemate on the front of Gaza and forestalls the German designs on Palestine and Mesopotamia. Important developments are shortly probable.

LATER.

An official dispatch from Egypt states that we hold the position to the northward of Beersheba. We carried out a successful raid on another portion of the front, killing a large number of the enemy.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

COUNT HERTLING IN AUDIENCE WITH THE KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.

Count Hertling had an audience of the Kaiser at noon yesterday when it is believed in Berlin that his appointment as Imperial Chancellor was finally decided upon.

It is reported that Dr. Helfferich will be Vice-Chancellor.

Herr Waddow, the Pool Dictator, has resigned.

Admiral von Capelle remains in office.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that Count Hertling has accepted the demands of the Reichstag majority to carry out Prussian electoral reform, to abolish or mitigate the political censorship and the state of siege, and to conduct foreign policy on the basis of the reply to the Pope's Note.

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Berlin now officially confirms the resignation of Dr. Michaelis and the appointment of Count Hertling as Chancellor.

FRENCH AIR REPRISAL.

A French communiqué states:—
"Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down and seven forced down damaged."

As a reprisal for the bombing of Dunkirk, seventeen of our aeroplanes dropped 2,500 kilogrammes of explosives on the town of Offenburen, in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Railway stations, ammunition dumps, and an aerodrome were also heavily bombed.

AMERICA TO STAKE ALL TO THE END.

SPEECH BY AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Freedom of Edinburgh has been conferred on Dr. Page, the American Ambassador to Great Britain.

In a speech Dr. Page said America would stake all to the end—to the last man and the last dollar. They were faced with the fact, and might as well recognise it, that upon the English-speaking peoples depended hereafter the safety of the world.

DRASTIC WHITEHALL COME-OUT.

A drastic revision of the male staff of Government departments (over 100,000) is to be made immediately. It is understood that no man of military age who has been placed in any of the categories required for service in the Army will be allowed to remain in his present civilian occupation.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

SIGNOR MAURA AND HIS TASK.

MADRID, Nov. 2.

The announcement that Signor Maura is forming a Cabinet has aroused a storm among the republicans and radicals whose newspapers declare that the country is confronted with a Germano-Maurist plot and forecast a general strike as a protest.

Signor Maura, yesterday afternoon, abandoned the task, failing to secure the support of any party.

THE FOOD QUESTION IN BULGARIA.

GOVERNMENT NARROWLY ESCAPES DEFEAT.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.

The Bulgarian Government escaped defeat by a narrow majority in the Subranje, receiving 121 votes against 110 for the Opposition, which was dissatisfied with a statement by the Premier on the Food Question.

AUSTRALIAN WAR PENSIONS.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 2.

There are now 63,000 Commonwealth war pensioners, drawing a total of £2,140,000 annually.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 2.

Committees are being formed in hundreds of centres to organise public meetings in favour of conscription. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Joseph Cook stated that the Federal Government is watching the military situation with the gravest attention.

BRAZILIAN TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Brazilian Minister, lecturing at King's College, paid a tribute to the Britishers in Brazil whose name, he said, was synonymous with reliability, sound workmanship, good faith and straightforwardness. The speaker said:—"Brazil has entered the war at a somewhat critical moment. I am confident that Chile and the Argentine will join us."

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company's Silver report states that the rise of three pence on October 30 constituted a record movement for one day. The immediate cause of the rise was the scarcity of supplies on a firm market and the absence of any supplies speculatively held; and the strength of the Shanghai Exchange, owing to native influences, assisted indirectly. A reaction has now set in and the market is sagging.

LATER.
Silver is quoted at 45 3/8. China profit taking has increased, and American offers are easier.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR CROP.

BRISBANE, Nov. 2.

This season's sugar crop will probably be a record and it is expected the surplus will be 100,000 tons.

STATE MONOPOLY OF TEA IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.

The Minister of Finance has prepared a Bill establishing a State monopoly of tea which is expected to yield a revenue of 400,000,000 roubles yearly.

A SENSATIONAL MURDER IN ROME.

ROME, Nov. 2.

The alleged murderer of Ballori, who was a prominent Freemason, and who was shot yesterday, at the Masonic Headquarters, has been arrested.

THE FLOODS AT DURBAN.

DURBAN, Nov. 2.

The Umgeni river has considerably subsided, revealing countless small Indian houses ruined. The police are still recovering bodies. A partial resumption of the railway service is being attempted. Considerable damage is reported from other parts of Natal, communications being interrupted, bridges swept away and large quantities of stock drowned.

CHINA CHARTERS ENEMY SHIPS TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Foreign Office has agreed to charter mine-laying enemy ships of a total tonnage of 25,000 to Great Britain.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SCANDINAVIAN CONVOY.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF THE DISASTER.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Sir Eric Geddes in the course of his speech in the House Commons said: "As regards criticism of the Admiralty on two recent occasions, I believe the criticism was based upon and caused by incomplete information. Taking the first, the Scandinavian convoy. On 18th October the destroyers Strong Bow and Mary Rose, with three small armed vessels, only one of which was fitted with wireless, escorted a convoy of twelve ships bound for the Shetlands from Norway. During the night one smaller armed vessel, which was fitted with wireless, dropped back to screen one ship of the convoy which had to stop owing to shifting cargo. The convoy was then accompanied by the Strong Bow and Mary Rose, both of which had wireless, as well as by two other small craft, not wireless. About six o'clock on the morning of 17th October, as day was breaking, the Strong Bow sighted two ships southward which were closing up fast. Visibility was about two miles. The Strong Bow challenged, received an unsatisfactory answer and immediately ordered action stations. The enemy's first shot wrecked the wireless room and did other damage, and despite the great gallantry with which she was fought by the captain, officers and crew, she was sunk. The Mary Rose was immediately attacked by two German ships and blown up by a shot in her magazine. The enemy vessels, which were very fast and of cruiser class, then attacked the convoy, sinking nine ships.

Owing to the fact that the escort vessel which was fitted with wireless had been detached to screen a ship whose whole cargo had shifted, and owing to the Mary Rose being sunk immediately, and the Strong Bow's wireless being out of action at the first shot, no message reached the Admiral Commanding at the Orkneys, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, or the Admiralty, that the convoy was attacked, until the surviving ships arrived at Lerwick. The Admiralty received no information until seven in the evening.

As regards the raiders being not intercepted, I ask the House to recollect a few facts. The area in the North Sea is 140,000 square nautical miles; secondly we have a coast subject to attack by raiders of 566 miles in length from Cape Wrath to Dover; thirdly, the area of vision for a light cruiser squadron with attendant destroyers at night time, is well under five square miles—five square miles in 140,000. It is not desirable to state how many light cruiser squadrons in our possession could possibly be in the North Sea at one time, but it is practically impossible with the light forces at the disposal of the Navy, even if they were all devoted to this purpose, entirely to prevent sporadic raids of this kind either upon our coasts or upon isolated convoys like this. The watching fleet must invariably be at an enormous disadvantage, as regards the disposal of its forces, as compared to a fleet which lies behind land defences and plays the game of tip and run. By the concentration of circumstances described, no wireless report of the raid was received from the escort or convoy and, between dawn and dark, while the daylight hours passed, the Navy got no wireless of the attack. Having regard to the disposition of our forces on 17th October we were entitled to say that if we had received a wireless—and with three vessels suitably fitted it is reasonable to expect we should have received that information—the British Navy would have asked no better chance than they then had, to intercept the raiders' return journey. In this case the opportunity was denied us.

The Scandinavian convoy system started in April this year, and more than 4,500 vessels had been convoyed. This is the first occasion upon which a single ship has been lost by surface attack in the Scandinavian convoy. This convoy he mentioned particularly, but our convoys were continually passing up and down and across the North Sea and our losses with them had been proportionately less. The enemy raiders made their passage in the night time and owing to the circumstances mentioned were not molested in the day time, and slipped back again at night time. The arrangements for escorting this convoy are in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet with the forces at his disposal and, having regard to other duties and operations which have to be undertaken at the time, he makes the best disposition possible. In this case, after the fullest consultation, we are satisfied that the best dispositions possible were made by him. Much as we regret the loss of brave lives and valuable shipping which neutrals composing the convoy suffered, we write it down as one of the legitimate risks of war where the enemy has scored and sink eight thousand tons gross. But that is insignificant compared to the loss of brave lives.

PROUD TRADITIONS OF THE NAVY GALLANTLY UPHOLD.
I cannot leave this subject without paying a tribute, which I am sure the House will wish me to pay, to the gallantry and devotion to duty of His Majesty's vessels escorting the convoy. The conduct of officers and men up to the fullest sense, the highest traditions of our Navy. They immediately attacked against superior forces. The Mary Rose was blown up almost immediately. The Strong Bow fought until her guns and engines were put out of action, and Commander, Captain, and crew, who I regret to say lost an eye and a leg after his ship was helpless and burning, she might all into the hands of the enemy, ordered the engineer officers to stand by to flood the ship in order that she might be sunk rather than be captured. After the Strong Bow became helpless the enemy's ships returned and swept her decks with small guns. The armed trawler Elise most gallantly came up to the Strong Bow to assist in rescuing the crew but was driven off by the enemy who returned twice and swept the upper deck of the Strong Bow with gunfire. By this time she was badly afloat, eventually sinking at 9.30.

This is a summary of what happened aboard the Strong Bow but it is sufficient to show, if it were necessary to show, that history repeats itself at the present day and that the gallantry of the Royal Navy is undiminished. The officers and crew of the Strong Bow upheld the proud traditions of His Majesty's services. As regards the Mary Rose we are dependent for our information from Norway, but we learn she was attacked at short range and blown up almost immediately by a shot in her magazine.

The total output of the Kaituma Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 20th October amounted to 62,413 tons and the sales during the period to £5,810 tons.

HEATHER DAY.

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BRITISH MILITARY OPERATIONS.

OCTOBER'S LIST OF CAPTURES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
"Hostile artillery has shown considerable activity eastward and northward of Ypres. Our carried out concentrated bombardments on positions in the battle area."
Our captures in France in October were 9,125, including 242 officers; also 15 guns, 431 machine guns and 42 trench mortars.

MALARIA IN KENT.

The outbreak of malaria reported among troops in North East Kent is not serious. Sir Alfred Keogh, secretary to the War Office, has been re-informed that the disease has been confined to a few individuals, and this applies to civilian as well as military cases. We want to find out how far it is contagious, if at all, and the present steps are being taken to deal with it.

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EIGHT ONE
Memorandum
 May 1, 1917.

